

# YEO

Others in frantick mood  
Run howling through the streets; their hideous yells  
Rend the dark welkin. *Philips.*  
**YELLOW.** *adj.* [yealepe, Saxon; gheleue, Dutch; giallo, Italian.] Being of a bright glaring colour, as gold.  
Only they that come to see a fellow  
In a long motley coat, guarded with yellow,  
Will be deceiv'd. *Shaksp. Henry VIII. Prologue.*  
He brought the green ear and the yellow sheaf. *Milton.*  
After a lively orange, followed an intense bright and copious yellow, which was also the best of all the yellows. *Newton.*  
Negligent of food,  
Scarce seen, he wades among the yellow broom. *Thomson.*  
**YELLOWBOY.** *n. f.* A gold coin. A very low word.  
John did not starve the cause; there wanted not yellowboys to see council. *Arbutnot's John Bull.*  
**YELLOWHAMMER.** *n. f.* A bird.  
**YELLOWISH.** *adj.* [from yellow.] Approaching to yellow.  
Although amber be commonly of a yellowish colour, yet there is found of it also black, white, brown, green, blue, and purple. *Woodward's Natural History.*  
**YELLOWISHNESS.** *n. f.* [from yellowish.] The quality of approaching to yellow.  
Bruised madder, being drenched with the like alkalize solution, exchanged its yellowishness for a redness. *Boyle.*  
**YELLOWNESS.** *n. f.* [from yellow.]  
1. The quality of being yellow.  
Apples, covered in lime and ashes, were well matured, as appeared in the yellowness and sweetness. *Bacon's Natural Hist.*  
Yellowness of the skin and eyes, and a saffron-coloured urine, are signs of an inflammatory disposition of the liver. *Arbutnot.*  
2. It is used in *Shakespeare* for jealousy.  
Ford I will possess with yellowness. *Shakespeare.*  
**YELLOWS.** *n. f.* A disease in horses. It owes its original to obstructions in the gall-pipe, which are caused by slimy or gritty matter; or to the stoppage of the roots of those little ducts opening into that pipe, by the like matter; or to a compression of them by a fulness and plenitude of the blood-vessels that lie near them. When the gall-pipe, or the roots rather of the common ducts of that pipe, are any wise stopped up, that matter which should be turned into gall is taken up by the vein, and carried back again into the mass of blood, and tinctures it yellow; so that the eyes, inside of the lips, flaver, and all the parts of the horse, that are capable of shewing the colour, appear yellow. *Farrier's Dict.*  
His horse sped with spavins, and rai'd with the yellows. *Shakespeare's Taming of the Shrew.*  
**TO YELP.** *v. n.* [gealpan, Saxon.] To bark as a beagle-hound after his prey.  
A little herd of England's timorous deer,  
Maz'd with a yelping kennel of French curs. *Shak. H. VI.*  
**YEOMAN.** *n. f.* [Of this word the original is much doubted; the true etymology seems to be that of *Junius*, who derives it from *genan*, Frick, a villager.]  
1. A man of a small estate in land; a farmer; a gentleman farmer.  
Gentlemen should use their children as the honest farmers and substantial yeomen do theirs. *Locke.*  
He that has a spaniel by his side is a yeoman of about one hundred pounds a year, an honest man: he is just qualified to kill an hare. *Addison.*  
2. It seems to have been anciently a kind of ceremonious title given to soldiers: whence we have still yeomen of the guard.  
Tall yeomen seemed they, and of great might,  
And were enraged ready still for fight. *Fairy Queen.*  
You, good yeomen,  
Whose limbs were made in England, flew us here  
The mettle of your pasture. *Shaksp. Henry V.*  
He instituted, for the security of his person, a band of fifty archers, under a captain, to attend him, by the name of yeomen of his guard.  
Th' appointment for th' ensuing night he heard;  
And therefore in the cavern had prepar'd  
Two brawny yeomen of his trusty guard. *Dryden.*  
At Windsor St. John whispers me i' th' ear;  
The waiters stand in ranks, the yeomen cry  
Make way for the dean, as if a duke pass'd by. *Swift.*  
3. It was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.  
His grandfather was Lionel duke of Clarence,  
Third son to the third Edward king of England:  
Sprung crestless yeomen from so deep a root? *Shak. H. VI.*  
4. It seems to have had likewise the notion of a gentleman servant.  
A jolly yeoman, marshal of the hall,  
Whose name was appetite, he did bestow  
Both guests and meats. *Spenser.*  
**YEOMANRY.** *n. f.* [from yeoman.] The collective body of yeomen.  
This did amortize a great part of the lands of the kingdom unto the hold and occupation of the yeomanry, or middle people, of a condition between gentlemen and cottagers. *Bacon.*

# YET

**TO YERK.** *v. a.* [Of unknown etymology.] To throw out or move with a spring.  
A leaping horse is said to *yerk*, or strike out his hind legs, when he flings and kicks with his whole hind quarters, stretching out the two hinder legs near together, and even, to their full extent. *Farrier's Dict.*  
Their wounded steeds  
Fret fetlock deep in gore, and with wild rage  
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters. *Shaksp.*  
**YERK.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] A quick motion.  
**TO YERN.** *v. a.* See **YEARN**.  
I am not covetous of gold;  
It yerns me not, if men my garments wear. *Shak. H. V.*  
**YES.** *adv.* [gyre, Saxon.] A term of affirmation; the affirmative particle opposed to *no*.  
This were a fit speech for a general in the head of an army, when going to battle: *yes*, and it is no less fit speech in the head of a council, upon a deliberation of entrance into a war. *Bacon.*  
*Yes*, you despise the man to books confin'd,  
Who from his study rails at human kind,  
Though what he learns he speaks. *Pope.*  
**YE'STER.** *adj.* [ghister, Dutch; yesternus, Latin.] Being next before the present day. It is not often used but in composition with another word, as *day* or *night*.  
Love might as well be fow'd upon our sands,  
As in a breast so barren:  
To love an enemy, the only one  
Remaining too, whom *yester* fun beheld  
Must ring her charms. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*  
**YE'STERDAY.** *n. f.* [gysteranæg, Saxon.] The day last past; the day next before to-day.  
To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day,  
To the last syllable of recorded time;  
And all our *yesterdays* have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
We are but of *yesterday*, and know nothing, because our days upon earth are a shadow.  
You are both fluid, chang'd since *yesterday*;  
Next day repairs but ill last day's decay;  
Nor are, although the river keep the name,  
*Yesterday's* waters and to-day's the same. *Dante.*  
If *yesterday* could be recall'd again,  
E'en now would I conclude my happy reign. *Dryden.*  
*Yesterday* was set apart as a day of publick thanksgiving for the late extraordinary successes.  
Mrs. Simper sends complaint in your *yesterday's* Spectator. *Addison's Spectator.*  
Naked from the womb  
We *yesterday* came forth; and in the tomb  
Naked again we must to-morrow lie:  
Born to lament, to labour, and to die. *Prior.*  
**YE'STERDAY.** *adv.* On the day last past.  
Marius gave us *yesterday* a representation of the empire of the Turks, with no small vigour of words. *Bacon.*  
**YE'STERNIGHT.** *n. f.* The night before this night.  
**YE'STERNIGHT.** *adv.* On the night last past.  
Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;  
For *yesternight* by Carethy was it sent me. *Shaksp. R. III.*  
The distribution of this conference was made by Eupolis *yesternight*. *Bacon.*  
**YET.** *conjunct.* [gýz, zec, zeta, Saxon.] Nevertheless; notwithstanding; however.  
They had a king was more than him before;  
But yet a king, where they were nought the more. *Daniel.*  
Though such men have lived never so much upon the reserve; yet if they be observed to have a particular fondness for persons noted for any sin, it is ten to one but there was a communication in the sin, before there was so in affection. *South.*  
The heathens would never suffer their gods to be reviled, which yet were no gods; and shall it be allowed to any man to make a mock of him that made heaven and earth? *Tillot.*  
He is somewhat arrogant at his first entrance, and is too inquisitive through the whole tragedy; yet these imperfections being balanced by great virtues, they hinder not our compassion for his miseries. *Dryden's Dufresny.*  
Let virtuosos in five years be writ,  
Yet not one thought accuse thy toil of wit. *Dryden.*  
**YET.** *adv.*  
1. Beside; over and above.  
This furnishes us with yet one more reason, why our Saviour lays such a particular stress on acts of mercy. *Atterbury.*  
2. Still; the state still remaining the same.  
They attest facts they had heard while they were yet heathens; and had they not found reason to believe them, they would still have continued heathens, and made no mention of them in their writings. *Addison.*  
3. Once again.  
Yet, yet a moment, one dim ray of light,  
Indulges dread chaos and eternal night. *Pope's Dunciad.*

# YIE

At this time; so soon; hitherto: with a negative before it.  
Thales being asked when a man should marry, said, young men not yet; old men, not at all. *Bacon.*  
5. At least; at all. Noting uncertainty or indetermination.  
A man that would form a comparison betwixt Quintilian's declamations, if yet they be Quintilian's, and the orations of Tully, would be in danger of forfeiting his discretion. *Baker.*  
6. It notes increase or extension of the sense of the words to which it is joined.  
Shake not his hour-glass, when his hasty sand  
Is ebbing to the last:  
A little longer, yet a little longer,  
And nature drops him down without your sin,  
Like mellow fruit without a winter storm. *Dryden.*  
Yet a few days, and those which now appear  
In youth and beauty like the blooming year,  
In life's swift scene shall change. *Dryden.*  
7. Still; in a new degree.  
He that takes from a thief, that which the thief took from an honest man, and keeps it to himself, is the wicked thief of the two, by how much the rapine is made yet blacker by the pretence of piety and justice. *L'Estrange.*  
8. Even; after all. A kind of emphatical addition to a negative.  
If any man neglect his duty, his fault must not be ascribed to the rule appointed, neither yet to the whole church. *Whitg.*  
Men may not too rashly believe the confessions of witches, nor yet the evidence against them; for the witches themselves are imaginative, and people are credulous, and ready to impute accidents and natural operations to witchcraft. *Bacon.*  
Nor yet amidst this joy and brightest morn  
Was absent, after all his mischief done,  
The prince of darkness. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*  
9. Hitherto.  
Hope beginning here, with a trembling expectation of things far removed, and as yet but only heard of, endeth with real and actual fruition of that which no tongue can express. *Hook.*  
**YIVEN.** *for given.*  
Wants not a fourth grace to make the dance even?  
Let that room to my lady be yiven;  
She shall be a grace,  
To fill the fourth place,  
And reign with the rest in heaven. *Spenser.*  
**YEW.** *n. f.* [p, Saxon; yew, Welsh.] This is often written *yew*; but the former orthography is at once nearer to the sound and the derivation. See **EUGH**. A tree of tough wood.  
It hath amentaceous flowers, which consist of many apices, for the most part shaped like a mushroom, and are barren; but the embryos, which are produced at remote distances on the same tree, do afterward become hollow bell-shaped berries, which are full of juice, and include seeds somewhat like acorns, having, as it were, a little cup to each. *Miller.*  
The hooster *yew*, the broad-leav'd yewamore,  
The barren plantane, and the walnut found;  
The myrrhe, that her foul fin doth still deplore,  
Alder the owner of all waterish ground. *Fairfax.*  
Slips of *yew*,  
Shiver'd in the moon's eclipse. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*  
They would bind me here  
Unto the body of a dismal *yew*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*  
He drew,  
And almost join'd the horns of the tough *yew*. *Dryden.*  
The distinguish'd *yew* is ever seen,  
Unchang'd his branch, and permanent his green. *Prior.*  
**YEWEN.** *adj.* [from *yew*.] Made of the wood of *yew*.  
His stiff arms to stretch with *yewen* bow.  
And many legs still passing to and fro. *Hubbard's Tale.*  
**YEE'RE.** *adv.* [yeepe, Saxon.] Together.  
**TO YIELD.** *v. a.* [zelan, Saxon, to pay.]  
1. To produce; to give in return for cultivation or labour.  
When thou tillest the ground, it shall not henceforth yield unto thee her strength. *Gen. iv. 12.*  
Strabo tells us the mines at Carthage yielded the Romans, per diem, to the value of twenty-five thousand drachms, eight hundred and seven pounds five shillings and ten pence. *Arbutnot.*  
2. To produce in general.  
He makes milch kine yield blood. *Shakespeare.*  
The wilderness yieldeth food for them. *Job xxiv. 5.*  
All the substances of an animal, fed even with acceftent substances, yield by fire nothing but alkaline salts. *Arbutnot.*  
3. To afford; to exhibit.  
Philodæa would needs have her glove, and not without so mighty a lout as that face could yield. *Sidney.*  
The mind of man desireth evermore to know the truth, according to the most infallible certainty which the nature of things can yield. *Hooker.*  
If you take the idea of white, which one parcel of snow yielded yesterday to your sight, and another idea of white from another parcel of snow you see to-day, and put them together in your mind, they run into one, and the idea of whiteness is not at all increased. *Locke.*

# YOK

4. To give as claimed of right.  
I the praise  
Yield thee, so well thou hast this day purvey'd. *Milton.*  
5. To allow; to permit.  
I yield it just, said Adam, and submit. *Milton.*  
Life is but air,  
That yields a passage to the whistling sword,  
And closes when 'tis gone. *Dryden's Den Sebastian.*  
6. To emit; to expire.  
Often did I strive  
To yield the ghost; but still the envious flood  
Kept in my soul, and would not let it forth  
To find the empty, vast and wand'ring air. *Shak. Rich. III.*  
He gathered up his feet into the bed, and yielded up the ghost. *Gen. xlix. 33.*  
7. To resign; to give up.  
He not yielding over to old age his country delights, especially of hawking, was at that time, following a merlin, brought to see this injury offered unto us. *Sidney.*  
Thus I have yielded up into your hand  
The circle of my glory. *Shaksp. King John.*  
She to realities yield all her shows. *Milton.*  
'Tis the pride of man which is the spring of this evil, and an unwillingness to yield up their own opinions. *Watts.*  
8. To surrender.  
The enemies sometimes offered unto the soldiers, upon the walls, great rewards, if they would yield up the city, and sometimes threatened them as fast. *Kneller.*  
They laugh, as if to them I had quitted all,  
At random yielded up to their misrule. *Milton.*  
**TO YIELD.** *v. n.*  
1. To give up the conquest; to submit.  
He yields not in his fall;  
But fighting dies, and dying kills withal. *Daniel.*  
All is not lost: immortal hate,  
And courage never to submit or yield. *Milton.*  
If the inspiring and expiring organ of any animal be stopp'd, it suddenly yields to nature, and dies. *Walton's Angler.*  
There he saw the fainting Grecians yield,  
And here the trembling Trojans quit the field,  
Pursu'd by fierce Achilles. *Dryden.*  
2. To comply with any person.  
Considering this present age so full of tongue, and weak of brain, behold we yield to the stream thereof. *Hooker.*  
I see a yielding in the looks of France:  
Mark, how they whisper. *Shaksp. King John.*  
This supernatural soliciting, if ill,  
Why hath it given me earnest of success?  
If good, why do I yield to that suggestion,  
Whose horrid image doth upfix my hair? *Shaksp. K. Lear.*  
With her much fair speech she caused him to yield. *Prov.*  
The Jews have agreed to desire thee that thou wouldst bring down Paul; but do not thou yield unto them. *Acts xxiii. 21.*  
3. To comply with things.  
There could be no secure peace, except the Lacedemonians yielded to those things, which being granted, it would be no longer in their power to hurt the Athenians. *Bacon.*  
If much converse  
Three satiate, to short absence I could yield. *Milton.*  
4. To concede; to admit; to allow; not to deny.  
If we yield that there is a God, and that this God is almighty and just, it cannot be avoided but that, after this life ended, he administers justice unto men. *Hakewill.*  
5. To give place as inferior in excellence or any other quality.  
The fight of Achilles and Cygnus, and the fray betwixt the Lapithæ and Centaurs, yield to no other part of this poet. *Dry.*  
Tell me in what more happy fields  
The thistle springs, to which the lily yields? *Pope.*  
**YIELDER.** *n. f.* [from yield.] One who yields.  
Briars and thorns at their apparel snatch,  
Some sleeves, some hats; from *yielders* all things catch. *Shak.*  
Some guard these traitors to the block of death,  
Treason's true bed, and yield up of breath. *Shak. Hen. IV.*  
**YOKE.** *n. f.* [geoc, Sax. jock, Dutch; jugum, Lat. jock, Fr.]  
1. The bandage placed on the neck of draught oxen.  
Bring a red heifer, wherein is no blemish, and upon which never came *yoke*. *Numb. xix. 2.*  
A yearling bullock to thy name shall smoke,  
Untam'd, unconscious of the galling *yoke*. *Pope.*  
2. A mark of servitude; slavery.  
Our country links beneath the *yoke* *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*  
It weeps, it bleeds,  
In bands of iron fetter'd you shall be;  
An easier *yoke* than what you put on me. *Dryd. Aurengz.*  
3. A chain; a link; a bond.  
This *yoke* of marriage from us both remove,  
Where two are bound to draw, though neither love. *Dryd.*  
4. A couple; two; a pair.  
Those that accuse him in his intent towards our wives, are a *yoke* of his discarded men. *Shakespeare.*  
His lands a hundred *yoke* of oxen till'd. *Dryden's Æn.*  
A *yoke*